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a little longer time be acquired. After breaking and swingling, it is sent to the heckler and hemp dresser, to be prepared for spinning, according to the fineness desired.

"Should the hemp stand for seed, the yarn of it will never be so white, as it is not watered, but only spread on the grass for the benefit of the dews; it will not be improper to observe in this case, after it is tied in bundles it is set up like wheat in shocks, till the seed will freely shed, and then threshed out.

"As you requested, I inquired, if a rich sand would answer for the cultivation of hemp; and whether wheat might be sown after it. Both these questions were answered in the negative.\*

The reason assigned against the wheat was, the richness of the land would make it run to straw. Oats is the general crop after hemp.—Turnips sown immediately after it, have answered tolerably well."

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*To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.*

SIR,  
ON the arrival of the Belfast Almanack, for the year 1809 at this place, I purchased one, as I generally do, being conscious of the utility of such publications. Celestial phenomena, viz. Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Moon's Phases, &c. were the object of my first perusal, by which I found that on the 29th and 30th days of April next, there will be a Lunar eclipse. A few days ago I was in company with a gentleman who was passing through this town, who had a copy of the *Gentleman's Almanack*. On looking over it, I saw that on the 29th and 30th days of April next there will be a Solar eclipse, not a Lunar, as stated in the Belfast Almanack. If some of your Astronomical cor-

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\* It is common to sow wheat after hemp in various parts of this kingdom, and also in France; and it is reckoned one of the best preparations for that grain; but upon a rich black mould, the observation of this gentleman is probably very just. I have seen very fine hemp on good sands. A. Y.

respondents would be so kind as to let me know if either, or which, of the Almanacks is correct, they would oblige  
INQUIRER.

*Cushendall, February 20, 1809.*

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*To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.*

SIR,  
ON receiving your Magazine for January, I was much surprized on seeing such a gross error, as appears in printing my account of Carrickfergus; namely, such a large portion left out entirely. Supposing it to have been lost, I send you the part that is left out, hoping you will insert it in your Magazine for February.

S. M. S.

*The following should precede the article in p. 24, of last No.*

Three miles north of the town, is a large lake of fresh water, called Lough-morn, about a mile and a quarter long, and upwards of half a mile broad; very little water runs into it, but a stream runs out, which turns a cotton mill;\* its water is supposed to be formed by a large spring near its centre, as there is no appearance of any near its margin. The water is very pure and is well stored with pike and eels of a large size. Near this has been lately built a Meeting-house, belonging to that sect of Dissenters called Covenanters, or Mountain-men. Two miles West of this lough,† on the top of a hill

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\* Besides the above-mentioned stream, about a mile from this lough, towards the town, at a place called Sulla-toher is a very large spring of water, which turns a cotton-mill in the driest season; it is supposed to be a part of the water of this lough, which has a subterraneous passage thither.

† Concerning its Origin there is the following absurd tradition: That it was once a large town, when one evening an old man came into it seeking a lodging, and being refused by several people he said "although it was a town then, it would be a lough ere morn." He instantly left the town and retired to an adjacent hill; the people were soon alarmed by the ground shaking, and eels rising about the hearth-stones! when lo! in an instant the town sunk to rise no more; and it has since been called Lough-morn.

called Slieve-true, is one of these cairns of stones which are found in Ireland, and the northern\* countries. These stones have no regular form, but are a confused heap; they are commonly believed to be funeral piles of the dead. About a mile N. E. from hence is a cairn similar to the above, called Cairnncade. Adjoining Slieve-true is the Ree-hill where a horse-market

\* Dr. Johnson speaks of some of these cairns in his journey to the Western isles; and concludes they were funeral monuments of the dead. Mr. John Bell (of Antermony) also says; "In the northern extremity of Siberia, about 8 or 10 days journey from Tomsky, there is a plain containing the tombs of several heroes who perished in combat. They may be easily distinguished by heaps of earth and stones with which they are covered." The cairns in this Kingdom are said to have been erected by the Ostmen, or Danes.

and race are held each Christmas-day; the country people resorting hither to taste the pleasures of the turf. The soil here is mostly covered with heath and moss, among which are found the bed-grouse or moor-cock; plover are also found below in the marshes. About two miles from the town, near the road leading to Ballyclare are two very romantic cascades, they are both situated in delightful dells, on the....

*The second part of the description of Carrickfergus was printed verbatim from the copy sent to the publishers, with the exception of two or three words at the beginning, where the connection between the parts was evidently incomplete; the omission which has occurred cannot therefore be imputable to the Magazine, but must have arisen from some part of the Manuscript having been mislaid, or lost in the carriage to Belfast.* EDIT.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

### SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HAWES, M.D.

*One of the chief promoters of the Royal Humane Society, for the restoration of suspended respiration, with some account of that benevolent Institution.*

**I**N a warlike age, when the praise of the military hero occupies so much of public attention, both in conversation and writing, it may be useful to step aside and contemplate the characters of the benefactors of mankind, who seek to found their fame on promoting the happiness of their fellow-men, and with a noble enthusiasm, not well understood, nor duly appreciated in this selfish age, make good their claims to the truly honourable distinction of the civic wreath.

William Hawes was born at Islington, of respectable parents, on November 28th, 1736. After receiving his education at St. Paul's School, he went as an apprentice in the year 1751, to Mr. Corson, an eminent apothecary at Lambeth. On the termination of his apprenticeship he attended with great diligence the lectures given at the hospital, and by the dit-

ferent lecturers of the time. His favourite lecturer was the late Dr. George Fordyce, and on whom he attended for some time after he entered into business, living in his immediate neighbourhood. In 1759 he settled as an apothecary in the Strand; here he practised for many years, with considerable success to his patients and himself.

In the spring of 1774, Mr. Hawes published his "account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's illness, so far as it relates to the exhibition of Dr. James' Powder, together with remarks on the use and abuse of that powerful medicine, in the beginning of acute disease." Dr. Goldsmith was his intimate friend. Mr. Hawes' only motive in this publication appears to have been the wish of being serviceable to others, and to prevent men, if possible, from destroying their own lives by the injudicious use of strong, and what are called infallible remedies. "If the desire I have (he observes) to warn mankind against the fatal effects produced by the indiscriminate exhibition of various potent medicines has betrayed me into an improper warmth of expression,